UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/22438
3 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 3 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to the letter of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq addressed to you on 1 February 1991, I have the honour to transmit herewith a list of the civilian losses of Iraqi civilians and civilian property.

I request you to have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

READEX FICHE

Annex

Baghdad governorate

I. 9 February 1991

Air raids aimed at the 14 July and Martyrs suspension bridges, which sustained large-scale damage. Two citizens were killed as a result of the raid and six wounded. Another citizen was drowned in the Tigris River.

II. 6 to 7 February 1991

Air raids resulting in the destruction of the Taji cold storage complex and damage to the stores of meat and foodstuffs.

III. 11 February 1991

Air raids over the building of the Ministry of Local Government resulting in the death of five citizens and the wounding of 17 others.

IV. 12 February 1991

Air raids aimed at residential areas and resulting in the wounding of two citizens.

V. 13 February 1991

Air raids aimed at the conference building, the Baghdad Razor Blade Manufacturing Company and the Basim Cosmetics Company in the Riyadh quarter area and shelter No. 25 in the Amiriyah area and resulting in the death of 319 citizens and the wounding of 38.

VI. 14 February 1991

Air raids over the residential areas in the Kifah Kulat area, Eastern Karradah and Kahramana Square area resulting in the death of 11 citizens and the wounding of seven others.

VII. 19 February 1991

Air raids aimed at houses near Rashid Hotel and resulting in damage to two houses.

VIII. 11 February 1991

1. Air raids aimed at houses in the Palestine Street area and the Idrisi quarter and resulting in the wounding of seven citizens, including two women.

2. Air raids aimed at residential quarters and resulting in the wounding of 45 citizens.

IX. 23 February 1991

Air raids aimed at agricultural areas and residential quarters and resulting in the death of one citizen and the wounding of 11 others.

X. 24 February 1991

Air raids aimed at residential quarters and resulting in the death of one citizen and the wounding of 21 others.

XI. 25 February 1991

An air raid over a residential quarter.

Anbar governorate

I. 7 to 8 February 1991

Air raids aimed at the new bridge in the town of Fallujah and resulting in the deaths of two citizens and the wounding of eight others.

II. 10 February 1991

Air raids aimed at residential areas in the Albu Alwan area in Fallujah district and resulting in the wounding of 10 citizens.

III. 12 to 14 February 1991

Air raids aimed at residential areas, the new Fallujah bridge and the Albu Alwan railway bridge and resulting in the death of 27 citizens and the wounding of 71 others.

IV. 17 February 1991

Air raids aimed at residential quarters in the centre of the town of Fallujah and resulting in the death of 11 citizens.

V. 18 February 1991

1. Air raids aimed at the Sahidah area in the Qa'im District and resulting in the wounding of two citizens.

2. Air raids aimed at the international bridge and residential areas in the villages of Albu Dhiyah and Marqad al-Shaykh Hadid and resulting in damage to property.

VI. 19 to 20 February 1991

Air raids aimed at tents in the Jafayifah area and the Kabisah area and resulting in the death of three citizens and the wounding of two others.

VII. 22 to 23 February 1991

Bombardment of the Hadithah district, the railway bridge at Hadithah and the railway station at Qadisiyah, resulting in the death of 11 citizens and the wounding of 14 others.

VIII. 25 to 26 February 1991

Air raids aimed at the residential area of Al-Shaykh Hadid in Hadithah district and resulting in the wounding of one citizen.

Wasit governorate

I. 6 to 9 February 1991

Air raids aimed at residential quarters in the town of Kut and the Nu'maniyah bridge and resulting in the death of nine citizens and the wounding of nine others.

II. 17 to 20 February 1991

Air raids aimed at residential quarters in the Jamahir quarter of Kut and resulting in the demolition of a school in the town, the death of four citizens and the wounding of two others.

Dhi Qar governorate

I. 4 to 7 February 1991

Air raids aimed at the Nasr bridge, the horticultural station, the express railway bridge, the Islah bridge and tents in the Gharab subdistrict and resulting in the death of 51 citizens and the wounding of 157 others.

II. 7 to 11 February 1991

Air raids over the Rifa'i and Gharaf areas, the Nasr subdistrict bridge, the Suq al-Shuyukh bridge and the Saray and Bakr areas in the capital of the governorate, the township of Akikah in Suq al-Shuyukh, the Bakr express bridge, the Dutch iron bridge, the wooden pontoon bridge, the Fadliyah subdistrict bridge and the tents of Bedouin in the Batha' subdistrict, resulting in the death of 33 citizens and the wounding of 103 others.

III. 12 to 19 February 1991

Air raids over the wooden pontoon bridge in the capital of the governorate, the Batha' subdistrict bridge, the Ghalyun pontoon bridge, the Dhi Qar express bridge, the Fuhud subdistrict bridge and the Dutch bridge, resulting in the death of 42 citizens and the wounding of 76 others.

Arbil governorate

I. 16 February 1991

Air raids aimed at the centre of the town of Arbil and residential quarters in Altun Kubra and resulting in damage to houses.

II. 22 February 1991

Aerial bombardment aimed at the capital of the governorate and resulting in the death of one citizen and the wounding of three others, including a child.

Nineveh governorate

I. 8 February 1991

Air raids aimed at the residential complex in the Kindi installation, the wax factory in Hamidat subdistrict, the centre of the town of Mosul and the Husam al-Alil subdistrict and resulting in the death of one citizen and the wounding of three others.

II. 8 to 16 February 1991

Air raids aimed at the centre of the town of Mosul, the Husam al-Alil subdistrict, the household furniture company and the radio and television complex in the town of Mosul, the villages of Hanjiruk and Barazi belonging to the Shaykhan district, the Sukkar quarter and the municipalities and resulting in the death of five citizens and the wounding of 53 others.

III. 17 to 26 February 1991

Enemy air raids aimed at the Saddam dam, the residential and commercial quarters in the centre of the town of Mosul, the Tayran neighbourhood, the olympic pool and the Naft quarter and resulting in the death of 16 citizens and the wounding of 12 others.

Najaf governorate

I. 6 to 13 February 1991

Air raids over the Abbasiyah subdistrict, the Bahr area and Nazim al-Mishkhab, the Nafisha bridge in Qadisiyah subdistrict and the Khasaf bridge in Qadisiyah subdistrict, resulting in the death of two citizens and the wounding of one.

III. 14 February 1991

Air raids aimed at the Suq Sha'lan bridge, the Wafa' bridge in the Mishkab subdistrict and resulting in the deaths of 19 citizens, the wounding of 25 others and the loss of four citizens in the river.

III. 18 to 20 February 1991

1. Air raids aimed at the village of Rahbah and its residential areas and resulting in the death of two women and one child and the wounding of six citizens, including three children and one woman.

2. Air raids aimed at Manadhirah main bridge and resulting in the wounding of three citizens, including one child.

3. Air raids aimed at the Qadisiyah bridge, as a result of which two civilian vehicles fell into the river and 20 citizens were wounded.

IV. 20 to 23 February 1991

Air raids aimed at the Wafa' bridge and residential tents and resulting in damage to the bridge and tents.

V. 23 February 1991

Air raids aimed at the Kufah bridge and resulting in the death of two citizens, the wounding of nine citizens, including one child and one woman, and the loss of four citizens in the river.

VI. 7 February 1991

An air raid aimed at the cement factory bridge.

Babylon governorate

I. 10 to 14 February 1991

Air raids aimed at the cold storage warehouses in the Yusufiyah subdistrict and residential quarters in the Akrad quarter in the capital of the governorate and resulting in the death of 32 citizens and the wounding of six others.

II. 16 to 18 February 1991

Air raids aimed at residential quarters in the Mahmudiyah district, residential quarters in the Iskandariyah subdistrict and the Khidr quarter in the Iskandariyah subdistrict and resulting in the death of 26 citizens and the wounding of three others.

III. 18 to 23 February 1991

Air raids aimed at charitable installations and residential areas in Iskandariyah and the Yusufiyah subdistrict and resulting in the death of one citizen and the wounding of eight others.

IV. 24 to 27 February 1991

Air raids aimed at the General Motors factory and resulting in the death of one citizen and the wounding of six others.

Muthanna governorate

I. 2 to 8 February 1991

Air raids over the foodstuffs complex, the Samawah railway station, the radio and television building, the Samawah bridge, the television station, residential areas near the sports stadium, the Hadar district bridge and the Saub al-Saghir area, resulting in the death of 58 citizens and the wounding of 134 others.

II. 10 to 12 February 1991

Air raids aimed at the Samawah railway station, Hadar, the Khayrat flour factory, the Khidr iron and wooden bridge, the Mahdi area bridge and the bridge of the al-Majd subdistrict and resulting in the wounding of three citizens.

III. 12 February 1991

Air raids aimed at the Samawah railway station, the wooden bridge in the town of Samawah and residential quarters in the capital of the governorate and resulting in the death of 47 citizens, including one child, and the wounding of 50 others and one child.

IV. 22-26 February 1991

Air raids aimed at the Mahdi wooden bridge, the main Samawah bridge, the Jarukhy bridge and orchards in the Mahdi area and resulting in the death of 12 citizens, including seven Bedouin and two children, and the wounding of nine citizens, including three migrant Bedouin, one woman and one child.

Dohuk governorate

I. 25 January to 8 February 1991

Air raids aimed at residential areas in the centre of the town of Dohuk, Jam'iyah quarter and Samil district and resulting in the death of 16 citizens, including two women and seven children, and the wounding of 75 citizens, including seven women and one child, the death of 120 head of small cattle and the burning of four tents.

Salah al-Din governorate

I. 5 to 7 February 1991

Air raids aimed at residential buildings in the residential complex of the Salah al-Din installation and the Mu'allimin residential quarter in Samara'

district and resulting in the death of 14 citizens, including one woman, and the wounding of 56 citizens.

II. 20 to 21 February 1991

Air raids aimed at Khadraniyah in Sharqat district, the Asri quarter in the capital of the governorate and the Tikrit bridge and resulting in the wounding of eight citizens.

Diyala governorate

I. 24 February 1991

Aerial bombardment aimed at the Rashidiyah area and the village of Kazim al-Ilmi and resulting in the death of one citizen.

Maysan governorate

I. 16 February 1991

Air raids over residential areas, the Mijarr al-Kabir bridge, the Yugoslav bridge, the new children's hospital, the Saddam public hospital, the Amarah kindergarten and the Maysan television station building, the Hatin bridge and the Qal'at Salih district bridge, resulting in the death of 55 citizens and the wounding of 99 others.

II. 17 to 22 February 1991

Air raids over the Yugoslav bridge, the Mu'allimin quarter, the Sadr al-Mijarr bridge, Nazim Qal'at Salih, the Mijarriyah bridge and the Maysan and Intisar food warehouses complex, resulting in the death of 14 citizens and the wounding of six others.

Basrah governorate

I. 17 February 1991

Air raids which hit the Umm Qasr grain silo and caused great damage there.

II. 11 February 1991

Air raids resulting in:

1. The demolition of the General Grain Trading Company's building;

2. Damage to the stocks of the Basrah grain silo;

3. Destruction of three houses near the silo;

4. Great damage to the administration building of the Basrah grain silo;

5. The grave wounding of three employees.

III. 8 to 15 February 1991

1. Air raids aimed at the capital of the governorate, the Qadisiyah bridge, houses in the ports, Sa'd square, the Kifa'at quarter, Kut al-Hajjaj Buradi'iyah, Matimah, Ashshar, Karbat Ali bridge, the date warehouses, Ma'qil, the Andalus quarter, the Othman mosque and residential areas in the Majidiyah area in the Harithah area and residential quarters in the Kut al-Zaghir area in the Shatt al-Arab district and resulting in the death of 64 citizens, including eight women and eight children, and the wounding of 132 citizens, including 10 women and three children.

2. Air raids over the Harithah residential area, residential quarters in the Sharis and Nusayr areas and residential quarters in Mahallat Kut and Durayhimiyah in the Zubayr district and resulting in the death of 32 citizens, including nine women and one child, and the wounding of 170 citizens, including 10 women and 17 children.

3. Air raids resulting in the demolition of a girl's commercial preparatory school, the main building of a teacher's training institute, part of the Ashshar mosque and the Basrah industrial secondary school in the capital of the governorate.

4. Air raids aimed at residential quarters in the Atiriyah area, Shu'aybah, Ma'qil, the Shuhada' quarter and Aylah and resulting in the death of 110 citizens and the wounding of 60 others.

5. Damage to the Sayid Abd al-Hakim mosque.

6. Damage to the Basrah dairy plant.

Qadisiyah governorate

I. 7 February 1991

1. Air raids hitting the rice silo and causing great damage to it.

2. Air raids hitting the grain silo of the town of Diwaniyah and causing great damage to it.

II. 17 February 1991

Air raids aimed at the Hasaf bridge in the Shanafiyah subdistrict, the Shanafiyah iron bridge and the Salahiyah pontoon bridge in the township of Salahiyah and the grain mill and resulting in the death of 10 citizens.

III. 8 February 1991

Air raids aimed at residential quarters in the Qal'at Salih district, the Amarah-Basrah highway and the centre of the Mijarr al-Kabir district and resulting in the death of 21 citizens, including five women, and the wounding of 48 others, including four women and four children.

IV. 9 February 1991

Air raids aimed at residential quarters in the Hamzah district, the village of Ata' and the Diwaniyah silo and resulting in the death of four citizens and the wounding of seven others.

Ta'mim governorate

I. 16 to 17 February 1991

Air raids aimed at residential quarters in Wasiti quarter and 30 Tammuz quarter, residential areas in Dabs and the Kurdish radio station and resulting in the death of 10 citizens, including two children and the wounding of 39 others.

II. 24 February 1991

Air raids aimed at Kirkuk railway station, the Khadra' residential quarter and the Kurdish radio station and resulting in the death of three citizens, including one woman, and the wounding of one woman.

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S/22439
3 April 1991
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ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 3 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, and with reference to the letter dated 1 April 1991 addressed to you by the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations, I have the honour to inform you as follows:

1. Fifty Iranian elements who were among those who participated in subversive operations during the month of March have been taken prisoner in Iraqi territory. They are currently being held by the Iraqi authorities.

2. For the most part, these subversive actions were carried out by members of the "Badr" ninth company, including Iraqi prisoners of war held by Iran and Iranian elements who had fled Iraq and been welcomed and trained by the Government of Iran and sent into Iraqi territory. Moreover, identity papers were found on the body of one of the volunteers indicating that he was a member of the "Badr" ninth company - an Iraqi combatant.

The Iranian prisoners have confirmed that they took part in the subversive actions at the instigation of the Iranian authorities, which had:

(a) Made available to them transport vehicles belonging to the Revolutionary Guard to drive them into Iraqi territory (in the Tannuma, Basra and Amara regions), where they infiltrated a number of Koranic schools and charitable institutions, and to supply them with rations;

(b) Cared for the wounded and evacuated the dead from Shalamjah and Tannuma (Basra) to hospitals located at Abadan;

(c) Assigned groups of the Revolutionary Guard to evacuate to Iran vehicles, weapons and matériel abandoned in Iraq;

(d) Established at Khoramshahr a committee for aid to the Iraqi people, forming part of the Iranian Red Crescent and supervised by the Iranian armed forces, whose task is to provide food aid;

(e) Provided these troops with information obtained by forward reconnaissance groups which had infiltrated into Iraqi territory.

4. On 1 April 1991, five Iranian elements belonging to the 32nd, "Partisans of Hussein", company were taken prisoner in the Khalifa Murad region in Iraqi territory, between 8 and 10 kilometres from Khanaqin/Klar.

5. Identity papers were found on the body of an Iranian national named Hassan Bakhtiari, found in the region of Jabal Marorid, in Iraqi territory, between 10 and 12 kilometres from Khanaqin, which establish his membership in the Bakhtaran Guard.

This information, backed by documents and irrefutable pieces of evidence which are in the hands of the Iraqi authorities, show that the Iranian Government has "flagrantly" violated the provisions of the cease-fire and withdrawal agreed upon by the two parties under the auspices of the United Nations. In this connection, my Government will make public in due course, with supporting evidence, further information which proves beyond dispute that the Government of Iran was involved in the preparations for these subversive activities, and that it is inciting them and participating in them directly, in violation of the engagements it has entered into to respect the Iraqi peace initiatives aimed at settling the disputes between the two countries in accordance with Security Council resolution 598 (1987), under the auspices of the United Nations.

My country's Government holds the Iranian Government fully responsible for these acts of subversion and for the ensuing destruction which has resulted from its "direct" and "active" participation in these operations.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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GENERAL

S/22440
3 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 3 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw attention to the actions of certain circles within the Security Council aimed at disrupting the internal security of my country, and to clarify that groups of saboteurs have taken advantage of the situation created by the military operations conducted against Iraq with the authorization of the Security Council to infiltrate, with outside support and following plans drawn up abroad, into towns in the south and the north of Iraq. These groups have committed abominable criminal acts directed against the life and security of the inhabitants, their property and their honour, and State property and officials.

Since the State is called upon to assume the obligations and responsibility incumbent on it of restoring public order throughout the country and putting an end to the sabotage and the criminal acts perpetrated against the population by armed groups, it had to take the necessary measures to restore public order in the southern and northern provinces. Now that the authority of the State and of the law has been restored in the south and the north, the security measures that had to be taken to suppress the rebellion and the sabotage operations have achieved their objective.

My country's Government reiterates that the vast majority of inhabitants of Iraq's towns and villages have not collaborated with the groups of saboteurs. Some of them may however have been victims of the campaign of terror and lies disseminated by the saboteurs or have been compelled by armed force to leave the country - as has happened on other occasions - serving as a shield for the above-mentioned groups or a means of facilitating their escape abroad.

The Iraqi Government is in a position to affirm that the inhabitants of the towns and provinces where public order has been restored have nothing to fear in terms of their personal safety, their property or their legal rights, whether or not they remained in the towns and villages in question. The authorities will bring to book and prosecute only those who have been responsible for murders, fires, rapes or theft, or have taken up arms against the State and the law.

My country's Government invites all those of its citizens who have had to leave their homes or their places of residence to return to their town or village in Iraq in full security and full dignity. In this connection, the Iraqi authorities are prepared to cooperate with any third party.

The Iraqi Government also appeals to the Governments of neighbouring countries to cooperate with it in restoring the situation and reinstating public order so as to avoid the relations they maintain with Iraq being affected. It also calls on the foreign circles which have discovered their humanitarian vocation to stop exploiting the sufferings of the Iraqi population for political and basely self-interested purposes.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
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S/22441
5 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 3 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to my letter of 14 March 1991 (S/22427, annex), I should like to forward the assessment by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq.

I should appreciate it if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: Arabic]

List of items stolen by the Iraqi occupying authorities from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

1. All the confidential files of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs together with their filing cabinets; these files, constituting the Ministry's general files, were copied and transported to Baghdad; the confidential files pertaining to the office of His Highness the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs; the files of the office of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs; and the confidential files of the Under-secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

2. The filing cabinets containing copies of treaties and agreements concluded between the State of Kuwait and other States since 1899.

3. The computers of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

4. The communications system of the Coding Department.

5. Encryption equipment.

6. The entire switchboard room of the Ministry.

7. The iron safes and the amounts contained in them, estimated at 1,300,000 United States dollars.

8. Five Mercedes armoured cars and six ordinary automobiles.

9. Unused diplomatic and private passports and identity cards.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22442
4 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 4 APRIL 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to discuss the serious situation resulting from the abuses being committed against the Iraqi population in several parts of Iraq, and more particularly in the Kurdish-inhabited areas. By virtue of its repercussions in the region, this situation constitutes a threat to international peace and security.

(Signed) Jean-Marc ROCHEREAU DE LA SABLIERE
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Deputy Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations

91-10903 2391d (E)

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/45/989
S/22443
4 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 12, 35 and 153
REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose the text, in French and English, of the statement on the situation in Iraq issued by the European Community and its 12 member States on 2 April 1991 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and of its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 12, 35 and 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jean FEYDER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement on the situation in Iraq, issued by the European Community on 2 April 1991

The Community and its member States are very deeply concerned at the situation of the civilian population in Iraq, notably the Kurds and the Shiites.

They firmly condemn the brutal repression being imposed upon these population groups, bringing about a flow of refugees towards the neighbouring countries.

They call upon the Iraqi authorities to put an end without delay to this repression, which has already, in the past, severely afflicted the Kurdish people. Only the path of dialogue with all the parties concerned will allow the shaping of a renewed Iraq, united and respectful of the legitimate aspirations of the population groups of which the country is made up.

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/990
S/22444
4 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 153
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, and in an attempt to assess the damages inflicted on the oil industry in Kuwait, I should like to inform you of the following preliminary assessment of damages to the oil wells:

Out of the 1,080 producing wells in Kuwait, nearly 700 have been badly damaged.

One of the problems is the large-scale danger of mines, unexploded bombs and boobytraps.

With regard to specific fields, out of the 703 wells of the greater Burgan area fields, 365 are on fire. The Burgan area is very dangerous in terms of having unexploded mines and bombs. In the Menagish field, there are 22 wells that are gushing with oil, but not burning. Again, the Menagish area is difficult to access because of the bombs and mines, but the real danger here is that the fields are emitting H_2S gas in a very high concentration. To emphasize, 400 ppm is considered lethal but, in some areas, the concentration has been tested for as high as 20,000 ppm. There is a fear that, depending on the weather, there may be a development of large pockets of H_2S in the air. Additionally, as water seeps into the field, more H_2S is being produced.

In the Magwa field, the number of total wells burning is not yet identified, but there is a large oil spill of eight acres in size coming out from four wells, which is likely to close the main Ahmadi to Magwa road. There is a concern that this oil seepage might catch fire.

Among the potential long-term damages to the wells are the serious water cuts in many of the wells. It is felt that, in six months, most of the wells would face water seepage. As an example, whereas the Burgan crude used to contain a maximum of 2 per cent of water, in some of the flank wells what was gushing out was 100 per cent water and, in other wells, water was coming through faster than oil. Additionally, there would be pressure loss in the reservoirs leading to a build-up of the deposits, which could close or kill some wells. The possibility of severe corrosion at the well tubing is a cause for concern as well.

As indicated, the above is a preliminary list of damages to the oil wells. As to the other sectors of the oil industry, the Kuwaiti Government is in the process of finalizing the assessment of the full extent of the damages to the refineries, tankage farms, loading terminals, pipelines and oil-gathering centres.

I should appreciate it if you would arrange for the text of the present letter to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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S/22445
4 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I should like to refer to my letter and enclosure of 18 October 1990 (S/21887) concerning Decree-Law No. 3/A/1990 on the holding in trust by the State of Kuwait of property belonging to Kuwaitis and residents of Kuwait. Since the text of the Decree-Law was submitted in Arabic, I hereby submit the English text of the Decree-Law and the explanatory note, thereto.

I would appreciate it if this letter and its annex are circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Note relating to Decree-Law No. 3/A/1990 concerning the protective title of the State of Kuwait over property belonging to Kuwaitis or residents of Kuwait

The purpose of this Law is to enable the State of Kuwait, represented by its legitimate Government headed by His Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Saad Al-Abdulla Al-Salem Al Sabah, to take all necessary and appropriate measures to protect property belonging to Kuwaitis or residents of Kuwait and to establish the right of the lawful Government to have recourse to foreign administrative and judicial authorities for the purpose of protecting such property. By notifying all Governments concerned, including the Iraqi Government, of this measure, the Government of Kuwait wishes to demonstrate its determination to protect property belonging to it, to its agencies and public institutions or to individuals, whether Kuwaitis or residents of Kuwait, from any violation by the Iraqi occupation authorities.

Decree-Law No. 3/A/1990 concerning the protective title of the State of Kuwait over property belonging to Kuwaitis or residents of Kuwait

Having examined the Constitution,

And the Amiri Decree dated 27 Shawwal 1406 H.
corresponding to 3 July 1986 A.D.

And the Amiri Decree dated 12 Muharram 1411 H.
corresponding to 3 August 1990 A.D.

And in view of the forcible occupation of the State of Kuwait by Iraqi forces since Thursday, 11 Muharram 1411 H.
corresponding to 2 August 1990 A.D.

And on the basis of the report of the Minister of Justice and Legal Affairs,

And following approval by the Council of Ministers,

We hereby issue the following Law:

Article 1

Property belonging to Kuwaiti nationals or to non-Kuwaitis domiciled in Kuwait, whether such property is situated inside or outside Kuwait, and whether it belongs to individuals or to bodies corporate, shall be subject to the protective title of the State of Kuwait as represented by its legitimate Government, in cases where such property has been lost or has been violated in any way whatsoever by the occupation authorities or by the Iraqi Government, or where the title or the control over it has been transferred to a third party without the consent of its owners. Such protective title is imposed to protect such property on behalf of its lawful owners.

Article 2

The protective title provided for in article 1 of this Law shall hereby give the State of Kuwait as represented by its legitimate Government the right to take, as and when necessary or appropriate, any and all judicial, administrative or legal measures in any State, with a view to protecting the aforementioned property. In particular, the legitimate Government as holder of such protective title, shall have the right to have recourse to the competent administrative or judicial authorities in any State in order to protect the aforementioned property, in cases where the occupation authorities take possession of, damage or destroy such property during the period of occupation, or dispose of such property directly or indirectly for the benefit of a third party, through, inter alia, measures of expropriation, nationalization or seizure, or any other measure of violation of or control over the property taken by the Iraqi Government, its agencies or its public entities.

The Government of Kuwait has, in particular, the right to order provisional and executionary attachment of property belonging to the Iraqi Government or to its agencies or public institutions situated abroad.

Article 3

For the purposes of this Law, property subject to the State of Kuwait's protective title shall include all movable and immovable property, including cash denominated in any national currency, precious metals, precious stones, securities, including shares, bonds, negotiable instruments, legal claims, accounts receivable, bank deposits and other instruments, as well as all other property or rights privately or publicly owned.

Article 4

After restoration of the normal situation in Kuwait and the termination of occupation, the legitimate Government of Kuwait shall adopt the measures required to suspend this Law, once the rights of the lawful owners have been established.

Article 5

This Law shall enter into force on 11 Muharram 1411 corresponding to 2 August 1990 A.D., the date on which Kuwait was occupied, and shall be published in the Official Gazette and transmitted through the diplomatic channel to the Governments of other countries.

(Signed) Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah
Amir of the State of Kuwait

(Signed) Saad Al-Abdulla Al-Salem Al Sabah
Prime Minister

(Signed) Dhari Abdullah Al-Uthman
Minister of Justice and Legal Affairs

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22446
4 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 4 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you as follows:

On 8 March 1991 a motorcycle belonging to the United States armed forces approached the nearest point on the bridge leading to the town of Suq al-Shuyukh, governorate of Dhi Qar, driven by an American accompanied by a woman journalist named Patrick Owens of the English network TVAM. She was carrying a press pass issued by the Iraqi Ministry of Culture and Information and requested permission to enter in order to photograph the area of Suq al-Shuyukh and the Iraqi units, which was denied. The journalist asked to return at 10 a.m. on the following day in order to take photographs after obtaining authorization. When a check was made, it became clear that the Ministry of Culture and Information had not granted this journalist a press pass for entry into Iraq and had not authorized her to take photographs.

In bringing to the attention of the Secretary-General, the Security Council and all the countries of the world this example of the attempts on the part of the United States of America to violate the sovereignty of Iraq, we hope that the international community will realize the lengths to which the American administration has gone in using every means to interfere in Iraq's domestic affairs.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

4 April 1991
S/22447

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your urgent attention the desperate situation of Iraqi civilians who are crossing all along the border into the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Events in Iraq and the method by which Iraqi military has dealt with the uprising of Iraqi population has lead to uprooting and driving of hundreds of thousands of them towards the neighbouring countries. It is estimated that about 500,000 Iraqi civilians will try to cross the borders into Iran within a very short period of time of the next few days.

Up until noon today, more than 110,000 Iraqi civilians have already crossed the border into Iran along the border including more than 45,000 in the North. Hundreds of thousands of Iraqi people and their vehicles, forming a line of more than 60 kilometres, are crossing into Iran at the only paved road at Haji Omran border post. Thousands of other Iraqi people including elderly and children, many on bare foot in mountainous areas in the north and under heart-breaking circumstances are trying to escape the military attacks and find refuge in the Islamic Republic of Iran. The influx of refugees is also continuing in the South, albeit at a slower pace.

The Islamic Republic of Iran - in line with its long standing policy and in spite of the hardships it is facing - has kept its borders open to Iraqi people escaping repression so as to decrease the pressure upon them. The influx of refugees in addition to its obvious economic and social problems has caused tension and chaos at the borders of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The prolongation of the situation, with its implications for Iraq's neighbours, will have consequences that in fact threaten regional peace and security. The magnitude of the suffering of Iraqi refugees, its international character and its consequences for regional peace and security make a concerted international reaction by the Security Council of the United Nations a political and humanitarian imperative.

It will be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22448
5 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Belgium, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Mindful of its duties and its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned by the repression of the Iraqi civilian population in many parts of Iraq, including most recently in Kurdish populated areas which led to a massive flow of refugees towards and across international frontiers and to cross border incursions, which threaten international peace and security in the region,

Deeply disturbed by the magnitude of the human suffering involved,

Taking note of the letters sent by the representatives of Turkey and France to the United Nations dated 2 April 1991 and 4 April 1991, respectively (S/22435 and S/22442),

Taking note also of the letters sent by the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations dated 3 and 4 April 1991, respectively (S/22436 and S/22447),

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Iraq and of all States in the area,

Bearing in mind the Secretary-General's report of 20 March 1991 (S/22366),

1. Condemns the repression of the Iraqi civilian population in many parts of Iraq, including most recently in Kurdish populated areas, the consequences of which threaten international peace and security in the region;

2. Demands that Iraq, as a contribution to removing the threat to international peace and security in the region, immediately end this repression and

expresses the hope in the same context that an open dialogue will take place to ensure that the human and political rights of all Iraqi citizens are respected;

3. Insists that Iraq allow immediate access by international humanitarian organizations to all those in need of assistance in all parts of Iraq and to make available all necessary facilities for their operations;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to pursue his humanitarian efforts in Iraq and to report forthwith, if appropriate on the basis of a further mission to the region, on the plight of the Iraqi civilian population, and in particular the Kurdish population, suffering from the repression in all its forms inflicted by the Iraqi authorities;

5. Requests further the Secretary-General to use all the resources at his disposal, including those of the relevant United Nations agencies, to address urgently the critical needs of the refugees and displaced Iraqi population;

6. Appeals to all Member States and to all humanitarian organizations to contribute to these humanitarian relief efforts;

7. Demands that Iraq cooperate with the Secretary-General to these ends;

8. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/45/993
S/22449
9 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH/
RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

NOTE VERBALE DATED 9 APRIL 1991 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF MEMBERS STATES

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit herewith letters dated 5 April 1991 from the representatives of France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America to the United Nations (see annexes I to IV).

ANNEX I

Letter dated 5 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to my predecessor's letter of 16 June 1973 addressed to the Secretary-General (S/10952) transmitting the text of a declaration of the French Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, issued on 9 November 1972, and to inform you that, with the entry into force on 15 March 1991 of the Treaty on the Final Settlement with respect to Germany, the rights and responsibilities of the Four Powers relating to Berlin and to Germany as a whole are terminated.

As a result, the corresponding, related quadripartite agreements, decisions and practices are terminated and all related Four Power institutions are dissolved.

I have the honour to request that the present letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jean-Marc ROCHEREAU DE LA SABLIERE
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX II

Letter dated 5 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to my predecessor's letter of 16 June 1973 addressed to the Secretary-General (S/10953) transmitting the text of the declaration of the Governments of the French Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, issued on 9 November 1972, and to inform you that, with the entry into force on 15 March 1991 of the Treaty on the Final Settlement with respect to Germany, the rights and responsibilities of the Four Powers relating to Berlin and to Germany as a whole are terminated. As a result, the corresponding related quadripartite agreements, decisions and practices are terminated and all related Four Power institutions are dissolved.

I have the honour to request that the present letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Y. VORONTSOV

ANNEX III

Letter dated 5 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to my predecessor's letter of 16 June 1973 addressed to the Secretary-General (S/10954) transmitting the text of a declaration of the French Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, issued on 9 November 1972, and to inform you that, with the entry into force on 15 March 1991 of the Treaty on the Final Settlement with respect to Germany, the rights and responsibilities of the Four Powers relating to Berlin and to Germany as a whole are terminated. As a result, the corresponding related quadripartite agreements, decisions and practices are terminated and all related Four Power institutions are dissolved.

I have the honour to request that the present letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) D. H. A. HANNAY

ANNEX IV

Letter dated 5 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to my predecessor's letter of 16 June 1973 addressed to the Secretary-General (S/10955) transmitting the text of a declaration of the French Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, issued on 9 November 1972, and to inform you that, with the entry into force on 15 March 1991 of the Treaty on the Final Settlement with respect to Germany, the rights and responsibilities of the Four Powers relating to Berlin and to Germany as a whole are terminated. As a result, the corresponding related quadripartite agreements, decisions and practices are terminated and all related Four Power institutions are dissolved.

I have the honour to request that the present letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Thomas R. PICKERING

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/133
S/22450
5 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Item 60 (b) of the preliminary list*
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT:
INTERNATIONAL ARMS TRANSFERS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 3 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that on 22 March 1991 my Government submitted to Parliament a bill on the import, export and carriage in transit of arms, munitions and matériel designed especially for military use, and of the related technology. The enactment of a specific law to regulate international trade in goods of this type is an innovative move. In this way, Belgium is supporting the interest shown by the United Nations in regulating the international trade in arms and munitions, particularly with a view to combating the illicit arms trade.

The bill submitted to Parliament contains inter alia the following elements:

(a) It provides that a specific royal decree will define the list of arms, munitions and matériel designed especially for military use, and the related technology, of which the import, export and carriage in transit is to be prohibited.

It institutes a licensing system for the import, export and carriage in transit of other arms, munitions and military matériel and the related technology;

(b) The right of the executive branch to refuse to grant licences is explicitly provided for "if, having regard to the situation in the country of destination, it appears that the export or transit would run seriously counter to Belgium's external interests or to international objectives pursued by Belgium and would, in particular, contribute to a serious violation of human rights".

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* A/46/50.

It would be incumbent upon the Belgian Government to determine, in exercise of its sovereignty, the cases in which, in order to protect the objectives pursued by it, it will deny export or transit. In the explanatory document accompanying the bill, promotion of respect for the Charter of the United Nations and for human rights, the fight against international terrorism and national security in the context of defensive alliances are cited (in non-restrictive terms) as international objectives relevant to the application of the law;

(c) The administration's control mechanisms are strengthened, and the Government's powers with regard to the suspension or withdrawal of licences granted are spelt out;

(d) New penalties are provided for in the event of a violation or attempted violation of the law;

(e) The Government will report annually to the Chamber of Representatives on the application of the law.

I shall keep you informed of the progress of the ongoing parliamentary procedure with respect to the bill in question.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 60 (b) of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Belgium
to the United Nations

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22451
5 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 4 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, and with reference to the letter dated 1 April 1991 addressed to you by the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations, I have the honour to inform you as follows:

1. During March 1991, troops of the 10th, 14th, 27th and 41st companies of the Khomeini Guard, the 91st brigade and the "Badr" 9th company participated in subversive actions by making vehicles available to the subversive elements to transport them from Iranian territory into Iraqi territory, by evacuating killed and wounded, as well as abandoned equipment, to Iran and by supplying these elements with war matériel. The number of Iranian prisoners held by the Iraqi authorities amounts to 50 (see our letter of 3 March 1991) (S/22439).

2. Kurdish saboteurs detained between 2,000 and 3,000 Iraqi soldiers, including officers, at Darbandikhan, transferred them to the Kuratu region and handed them over, on 19 March 1991, to the Muhammad Baker Hakim group, which operates from Iranian territory.

3. The subversive elements detained 27 Iraqi officers whom they sent back to Iran.

4. They also transferred into Iran from east of Basra, using tank transporters, five Iraqi helicopters.

This information, further to the information provided in our letter dated 3 April 1991 and backed by documents and irrefutable pieces of evidence which are in the hands of the Iraqi authorities, show that the Iranian Government has flagrantly violated the provisions of the cease-fire and withdrawal agreed upon by the two parties under the auspices of the United Nations.

In this connection, my Government will make available in due course, with supporting evidence, further information which proves beyond dispute that the Government of Iran was involved in the preparations for the subversive actions, and that it is inciting them and participating in them directly, in violation of the commitments it has entered into to respect the Iraqi peace initiatives aimed at settling the disputes between the two countries in accordance with Security Council resolution 598 (1987), under the auspices of the United Nations.

My country's Government again holds the Iranian Government fully responsible for these acts of subversion and for the ensuing destruction which has resulted from its direct and active participation in these operations.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative